UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Plaintiff, : Criminal Action

No. 1:20-cr-82

v.

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JOHN WILLIAM KIRBY KELLEY, : March 15, 2021

9:00 a.m.

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Defendant. : Washington, D.C.

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TRANSCRIPT OF SENTENCING PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE HONORABLE LIAM O'GRADY, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

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APPEARANCES: (Cont.) Court Reporter: Scott L. Wallace, RDR, RMR, CRR Official Court Reporter United States District Court 401 Courthouse Square Alexandria, VA 2231-5798 Cell: 202-277-3739 Email: Scottwallace.edva@gmail.com Proceedings reported by machine shorthand, transcript produced by computer-aided transcription.

MORNING SESSION, MARCH 15, 2021

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THE COURTROOM CLERK: The Court calls United States of

America versus John William Kirby Kelley, Case Number 2020-cr-82.

May I have appearances, please, first for the government.

MS. CUELLAR: Good morning, Your Honor. Carina Cuellar on behalf of the United States.

THE COURT: All right. Good morning to you. Welcome back, Ms. Cuellar.

MS. CUELLAR: Thank you, Your Honor.

MS. MERTZ: Good morning, Your Honor. Cadence Mertz and Nathaniel Wenstrup on behalf of Mr. Kelley, who is present.

THE COURT: All right. Good morning to you both, and good morning, Mr. Kelley.

THE DEFENDANT: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. This comes on for sentencing. Are the parties ready to proceed?

MS. CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor.

MS. MERTZ: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Let's start with the objections to the calculation of the Sentencing Guidelines. And, Ms. Mertz, you have objected to the enhancement under 3A1.1(a) for the hate crime motivation, and also 3A1.2(a), that the conspiracy targeted government officials, among others.

There's one other objection, and that's to the language in

the special conditions, the number 13, and I think that the -
and I'll hear any argument that you have on that, but I think the

government's response in adding the words "if the Court

determines in consultation" is an appropriate revision to narrow

the authority of the probation officer.

Please, go ahead. I'll hear anything else that you would like to say now.

MS. MERTZ: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, just briefly. We would agree with the revisions to the standard condition 13. Our concern there is only the breadth as it was worded.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. MERTZ: Your Honor, originally we had actually intended to rest on our papers on these objections to the Guidelines. However, in light of the government's supplement, I just briefly wanted to respond. We are making legal arguments, legal-based objections to the Guidelines based on the particular wording and requirements for each.

So, 3A1.1, the hate crime enhancement, requires a very high level of proof, much higher than what is seen normally in other enhancements in the Guidelines, and our point is simply that that level of proof has not been demonstrated here. It's a beyond a reasonable doubt standard with respect to the defendant.

Your Honor, this is a case where Mr. Kelley agreed to plead guilty to a charge very early, and for that reason we did

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not receive the kind of discovery we might have had had we gotten closer to trial. Many of the arguments the government has made are based on facts that aren't -- we have not been provided with.

That said, our point is simply that the standard for 3A1.1 is extremely high and has not been met with respect to Mr. Kelley.

And secondly, with respect to 3A1.2, again, we would just cite a lack of evidence. The DoxBin site or list that is referred to we have not seen, and the requirement in that Guideline is that the person's official status be the motivation for the offense, and we submit simply that that is not shown here, that the one government official that we know about, there was an attempted swatting. We learned the identity of that person much, much later, more than a year later. We simply haven't seen that that was the motivation for this conspiracy.

THE COURT: Well, are you asking for a continuance so that you can get the additional information? I'm not quite sure -- I mean, the case has obviously been around for quite a while, and I don't -- Mr. Kelley -- we went over in detail at his plea colloquy the Statement of Facts and the criminal information, and that information is contained in each of those documents, so I'm -- if you want a continuance to do further research on the issue, I certainly will give you that opportunity to do that, but, otherwise, we're both in a position where we're looking at the papers and information that's been agreed to and then, of

course, your conversations with your client that are confidential. So tell me what you would like.

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MS. MERTZ: Your Honor, we're not asking for a continuance. We think that there's ample information in the record for the Court to go forward with sentencing today. We would simply submit that the government has not met its burden on either of these.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Ms. Mertz. All right, Ms. Cuellar.

MS. CUELLAR: Your Honor, for the reasons in the paper that we filed, both papers, the initial paper and the supplemental paper over the weekend, we do think that we've met our burden.

I'll start with the easiest one first, which is the official position. As we pointed out in our paper, both the criminal information and the Statement of Facts refer to DoxBin and exactly who was being targeted in DoxBin. One of the things put there was government officials.

As we -- we have also, I believe, provided in discovery when we spoke with them -- I can put the agent on the witness stand. After the co-conspirators successfully doxxed one of these individuals, they also placed a gun next to the name of the individual.

So, certainly by a preponderance of the evidence, if you look at the court filings, which the United States took pains not

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to refer to any information not in the record, you have a group of co-conspirators who are maintaining this DoxBin site. The defendant was familiar with this site and doxxed individuals. The purpose of the site was not to dox unknown individuals, but to dox government officials, celebrities, other people who are prominent in our society.

It's simply beyond belief to think that they accidentally found this individual's address in Old Town who happened to be a sitting U.S. cabinet member and doxxed this person not knowing who this individual was.

So, I think the -- we have met that both factually and legally, that burden, simply on the filing of the papers.

As to the hate crime enhancement, ultimately I won't go over again everything that's in the filing, but ultimately here what you have is a defendant who was part of a conspiracy that targeted individuals. Some of these individuals were targeted for racial or religious reasons. The defendant agreed that that was the motivation that he knew of in the filed paperwork. And it is not the -- the facts before the Court are that the defendant continued to be a part of this conspiracy knowing that this was one of the motivations.

Further, and we can -- I will get more into this when we discuss the differences we have with how we view this conspiracy between the two parties. The defendant was an important member of the conspiracy. He is the one that hosted the channel. He's

the one that's hosting the channel where the co-conspirators are actually engaging in the conspiracy together, where they are talking about and choosing targets, and the records -- the defense has the records. He is in there almost daily. And for co-conspirator 3 and Mr. Denton, he knew these individuals before they joined this conspiracy.

So, with Mr. Denton, he actually met him online in Discord in a chat devoted to white supremacists' views which, again, is Constitutionally protected. The issue here -- he's not being prosecuted for that or for his views; the issue is, was he knowingly a part of and continuing to be a part of a conspiracy that was targeting individuals for racial reasons? And the facts before this Court in the actual plea documents are "absolutely." He continued to be a part of that conspiracy knowing that. And even though we disagree with some of the things the defendant wrote in his letter to the Court, in his letter to the Court the defendant acknowledged that he knew his co-conspirators were targeting people for these racial reasons.

Now, he said he didn't agree with it, and we can deal with that separately, but he acknowledged that he knew his co-conspirators were targeting people in his very own letter. So, in his own words to this Court, he was knowingly a member of a conspiracy that was committing hate crimes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Well, I'm -- I think both of the enhancements apply in the case, and, as Ms. Mertz

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pointed out, the hate crime motivation under 3A1.1(a) requires that the Court find beyond a reasonable doubt that the object of the -- an object of the conspiracy was to target persons for racial animus, and the facts are uncontroverted, and Mr. Kelley has admitted in the Statement of Facts and as detailed in the criminal information that this conspiracy did exactly that.

And moreover, as Ms. Cuellar has just pointed out, he had conversations with Mr. Denton and one of the other co-conspirators about their racist views, and he was somebody that was trusted by Mr. Denton because he appeared to agree with him during the course of the conspiracy, and clearly the Baptist church here in Old Town that was targeted was a reflection of a racial animus.

There was also an Islamic center and another church targeted, and these, as the facts reflect that I'm aware of, the group, when they chatted about who their next target would be, co-conspirators 1 and 2, who were from out of the country, were seeking help in selecting the next target to be swatted.

And so the -- there was no randomness to this. It was an attempt to get notoriety. The ProPublica swatting, all indications were, and the facts of this case are clear, that they carefully chose this, you know, 134 different targets, and did so knowingly, and that, as I indicated, in the Statement of Facts Mr. Kelley admits that in paragraph 10 the defendant was aware that some co-conspirators chose individuals or locations to swat

based on racial animus.

In particular, the defendant was aware that Denton, co-conspirator 2, and co-conspirator 3, expressed white supremacist views. The defendant communicated with these individuals about their white supremacist views and used racial epithets. And, of course, some of those were detailed in the government's position. So, I find that the facts demonstrate beyond a reasonable doubt that there was hate crime motivation for the racist views.

And as to the government official, there's just, for the reasons I've already stated, but it's absolutely clear that this cabinet member was targeted on DoxBin and that the -- again, the Statement of Facts in paragraph 21 states, "From in and around October of 2018, conspirators maintained a dark net site known as DoxBin. The site was a repository of the personally identifiable information of potential and past swatting targets. The conspirators indicated on DoxBin that an individual had been swatted by placing a gun symbol next to the name of the person swatted. The DoxBin website primarily targeted government officials, executives, journalists and celebrities." The defendant took part in doxxing individuals, so under the preponderance of the evidence standard and the facts surrounding the cabinet members being swatted, I find that the application of 3A1.2(a) applies.

Ms. Mertz, are there other objections to the Guideline

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     calculation?
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           MS. MERTZ: No, Your Honor.
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            THE COURT: All right. Then I'm -- your exception is
     noted. Of course, I'm not going to modify the Guideline
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     calculation, and, after acceptance of responsibility, the offense
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     level of -- is it 24? Mr. Kelley's a criminal history
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     Category 1. The Guideline range then is 51 to 60 months, one to
     three years of supervised release, and a possible fine.
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           Ms. Mertz, are there other corrections, additions that you
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     propose to be made to the presentence report?
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           MS. MERTZ: No, Your Honor. I would just note that we
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     will still be asking for a variance sentence.
           THE COURT: Right. I understand.
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           Mr. Kelley, did you read the presentence report, sir? You
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     can remain seated.
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            THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have, Your Honor.
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            THE COURT: Do you have any other additions or corrections
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     that you want to make to any of the information in the report?
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            THE DEFENDANT: No.
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            THE COURT: All right. Thank you, sir. I'll file the
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     report without amendment. I've read the parties' submissions,
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     and, Ms. Cuellar, I'll hear anything that you would like to say
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     on sentencing.
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           MS. CUELLAR: Your Honor, every case that comes before
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     this Court is quite serious, and many of these cases involve
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victims. I think very few involve this many victims, and, thankfully, even fewer involve victims who have been targeted for racial reasons. So this case is very serious, and the Guidelines, I think, reflect that seriousness, and we are asking for 60 months, which is at the high end of the Guideline range. For the reasons articulated in our papers, the harm to the victims, the harm that's actually done to society by this type of conduct, the need for deterrence, and the need to avoid unwarranted sentencing disparities, all counsel for the 60 months.

Now, one of these victims is just down the road from here, approximately a mile, and the members of that church are still living with the aftereffects. As you read in the Victim Impact Statement, they deal with bad checks, they deal with security checks from what happened that Saturday evening in November of 2018 when they all huddled in place while the Alexandria Police Department swept their church for bombs. The Islamic Center as well. A bomb threat was called in to them. Thankfully, that evening there was actually a community center get-together with the police, so the police were actually there that evening when the bomb call was called in.

But rather than restate what's in our paper, I would simply like to address the different way we believe the facts bear out what this conspiracy was, as opposed to what the defendant presented in their paper. And I think there's a

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difference with not only how we view the conspiracy, but the defendant's role in the conspiracy.

My takeaway when I read the paper is that the defendant had a chat online and then some people kind of came in, took it over, and because of his disability and his desire to have friends, he didn't stand up, but he wasn't really a part of it. That's the impression that the United States got from reading that paper. And the facts that are, quite frankly, in the filed documents show that that's not the case.

So, the defendant was interacting with Mr. Denton before this conspiracy started in a white supremacist chat room on Discord, and he was friends with co-conspirator 3. He actually drove out in a Vespa to West Virginia to meet with co-conspirator 3. He knew these individuals' motivations. And the swatting started before Mr. Denton ever came into that chat room. And some of it, no doubt, was for humor or because it was funny. They did often regularly target individuals who were so-called online gamers because they videoed themselves as they played games with the desire to see what would be law enforcement's response to the swatting, but it is not the case that this conspiracy took a dark turn and the defendant kind of stood by while more powerful people were doing things he didn't support. He was there when this was going on for guite some time, and he was there when they were choosing targets, and he knew the various motivations, and he was the host of the chat room. Ι

think what is quite telling is, after his university was swatted and he was talked to by the police -- and I think there's a slight difference here. The defendant's filing says he spoke to the police about his role in the swatting. He didn't actually at the time. He spoke about he's familiar with swatting and he has seen swatting. He did not speak about any role he particularly had with the ODU swatting that evening. That was something we had to piece together through the federal investigation.

He came back after the second swatting event, so ODU had to be locked in place twice. It was swatted in a very short period, and you have a victim impact letter from them. And he comes back into that chat room on December 5th, and he talks about, "Let's get a VPN going through the Netherlands." And, of course, I think the Court is well-familiar with the fact that a VPN can hide your true IP address, which can make it harder for law enforcement to locate who's involved in a conspiracy.

So the response -- at this point many swatting events occurred, many serious ones: Alpha Street Baptist Church. The Islamic Center happened. The response is to double down and protect the conspiracy.

So, the facts show that this young man was not overpowered by these individuals. He was a committed member of this conspiracy, and I think that's the main issue to keep in mind when you evaluate whether 51 to 60 months is appropriate.

There's simply nothing in this particular case that counsels for

anything but a Guideline sentence.

This is quite a serious case. It is outside of the norm of even the most serious cases that come to this Court. And we fully agree that the defendant is a young man, that he has a long future ahead of him. We hope he can grow from this and that he receives the support he needs that, quite frankly, it does not seem he has received in his childhood growing up.

And our attempt -- the United States' attempt to balance those equities is to charge him with a crime with a five-year maximum sentence.

Now, ultimately, it's not the United States that is entrusted with determining and balancing the equities, it's this Court, and so I simply put to you, Your Honor, that considering how serious this case is, the breadth, the number of victims, and the fact that victims were targeted for racial reasons, that this is a case that calls for serious punishment for both justice for the victims, but also to deter others in this country from engaging in swatting which is an issue of itself, and the resources and the harm that it causes -- a small community in this country even sheltered in place when one of these threats was called in -- but also to send a message that targeting people for racial reasons is simply unacceptable and will be punished by the courts in this country. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Ms. Cuellar. All right, Ms. Mertz.

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MS. MERTZ: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, in Pepper v. United States, the Supreme Court made crystal clear that the Court at sentencing has to consider the individual before it, and that that is one of the key considerations. Who is this person? What are their characteristics? What is their background? It is critical to remember that when Mr. Kelley created the chat room that he has fully acknowledged that he created and fully admitted his involvement in what it became, it took a dark turn with him at the helm, and he agrees with that, but he was 17 years old when this chat room was created, when he created it, and he was 18 during the conduct that is at issue here. In fact, he turned 18 while the conduct at issue here was going on.

When his participation in this conspiracy ended, he was still only 18. Not only is he 18 -- was he 18 at the time, he has -- he has been diagnosed since four years old with significant deficits. These do impair his ability to recognize how something that he does will harm others. What's important here is that this prosecution, this federal felony prosecution has been able to demonstrate for him unmistakably that he needs to make those connections, he needs to see how what he does, even if he thinks it's a joke and he's laughing with his friends, how it can impact other people.

At 17 years old, he created this Website. The other people, most of them also minors who were involved in this, will never stand before this Court. The only other person, to the

defense's knowledge, who will stand before this Court is

Mr. Denton. Mr. Denton and Mr. Kelley are not at all similarly
situated. As we explained in our papers in some detail, the
government's -- the sentence that the government asks for would
put them on an even footing. There would be no way for this
Court to distinguish between Mr. Kelley at the age of 17 and 18
involved in this and Mr. Denton who was an adult with a job and a
totally different upbringing, from what we've been able to gleam.

This Court has to see Mr. Kelley for who he is, and we would submit that the government's request, sentence, does not do that, that it ignores the many challenges that Mr. Kelley has overcome and the -- his age at the time of this conduct and the strides that he has made since that time, and we -- those strides are the best evidence that this Court has that the time that he has spent in custody, already 14 months, more than a year, very significant period of time, is sufficient in Mr. Kelley's case for his conduct.

After he left the conspiracy in the spring of 2019, he returned to this area and got a job and went back to school. He had to leave ODU. He didn't want to go to ODU in the first place, but his mother essentially gave him no choice. He knew that going to ODU, frankly, would be difficult for him and obviously it was. But he came back here and he got himself on track. Not withstanding his challenges, he got himself on track, and he performed the community service he had been ordered to do

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by the Norfolk Court. He reported to his probation officer, and, by all appearances, it appears that he did everything that he was supposed to do on probation.

So, he has shown this Court that these interventions have worked for him and that more jail time is not necessary in his case.

Fourteen months, particularly for Mr. Kelley, but for anybody, is a significant period of imprisonment. That's true under any conditions, but for Mr. Kelley those 14 months have been in the time of the global pandemic, and that has made imprisonment even harder for every inmate. It's had significant consequences for the conditions of confinement: No visits; attorney relationship is based almost entirely on phone calls, very brief phone calls and brief video conferences; lock downs, extensive lock downs; and the lack of any kind of really diverting programs that can focus energy elsewhere. What Mr. Kelley has done is gotten a job in his unit, he's been reading books, as many books as he can get from the library cart that comes around, and tried to learn from this experience.

He's been -- he has made absolutely clear to us, his defense, his lawyers, and others from our office, he has made crystal clear that these views that he expressed which are hateful and vile are not who he is. In fact, his teachers have written letters saying that all of their interactions with him showed him not to be that person and that he has always been

welcoming of others and people who are different from him and people who have had challenges like he has had. Your Honor, he categorically rejects the views that he expressed in those chat rooms, and he has shown this Court that he has learned significantly.

It is additionally telling of Mr. Kelley's character and growth that he has managed to spend the last 14 months productively engaged in this case with the Fairfax CSB, which we hope will be able to provide services to him when he gets out, and that he has kept his head up. The counselor who he meets with at the jail reports that he has been productive and really engaged in trying to move forward, to learn from this. He comes to their meetings with notes prepared to get the most out of them that he can.

Your Honor, we submit that a sentence of 60 months, the statutory maximum, is simply far more than is necessary in this case; that the 14 months that Mr. Kelley already has served is sufficient for him. It will be followed, no doubt, by a lengthy period of supervised release, and Mr. Kelley would -- will be involved with the Fairfax Community Services Board, we expect, which would also be helping him.

Your Honor, Mr. Kelley has not had any family support, really, through this process, which is difficult at an older age but even more difficult when you're 19 and you're arrested. His friend, Brett, who submitted a letter to the Court, is here

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     today, but Mr. Kelley has done a lot with the little support that
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     he has, and we would ask the Court to sentence him to a sentence
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     of 14 months and a period of supervised release.
           Your Honor, whatever sentence the Court does impose, I
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     would like afterwards to address how the sentence is imposed, if
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     I may.
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            THE COURT: Okay. All right. Thank you, Ms. Mertz.
     Mr. Kelley, this is your opportunity to tell me anything that you
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     would like to before I sentence you, sir.
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           THE DEFENDANT: All right.
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            THE COURT: Please, go ahead. You can take your mask
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     down.
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           THE DEFENDANT: All right.
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           THE COURT: You can sit, if you would like to make sure I
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     can hear you.
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            THE DEFENDANT: All right. Thank you, Your Honor. I
     understand the severity of the situation and know now that it
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     isn't a game. Ever since I left the group in 2019, I deeply
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     regretted the mistakes that I made. The racial language that's
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     been expressed by me and my co-conspirators, along with the
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     swatting attacks, do not represent my values and beliefs.
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            Furthermore, I was personally disgusted by the direction
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     that the chat room took after my departure and made it a personal
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     mission to improve and separate myself from bad influences such
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as these. I've also read the letters from the victims and

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reflected on their experiences. To them, I would like to apologize for the losses and hardships experienced by these swats. Nobody should have to have gone through that, and I am really sorry for what I have done.

Finally, I would like to address the period of incarceration that I have gone through. Because of COVID-19, the jail has been on quarantine lockdown. There's been no gym programs or real visits since last year. I've tried -- I have also tried to attend the self-care to the best of my ability; however, the jail's barbershop has been closed to my unit since November. It has been really challenging to deal with this constant -- um, this constant isolation mentally. I'm locked in my cell 21 hours a day and rarely get to have meaningful conversations with people because of the isolation. This has made my social anxiety worse, and I felt more depressed recently. I can't sleep most nights, and I get panic attacks a lot.

As of today, my unit has been on heavy restrictions for 70 days. Even with all of this, I've tried my best to improve.

I've stayed out of trouble even before incarceration and complied with state probation.

Your Honor, I'm really trying my best, and I hope to return to the community as a better man. Therefore, I ask that the courts not only consider my conduct, my background, and all required factors into consideration, but the hardships that I have overcome in custody during a vulnerable period until its

final judgment. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Kelley. And I hope you wake up every morning and repeat what you just said to me and to yourself and say I'm going to be -- this is another day where I'm going to work at being a better person and living a better life and serving your community. You're a bright young man. You're capable of doing exactly that. Your computer skills are sophisticated, and if you -- it looks to me like you would be interested in a career in computer-related technologies, and you would likely have great success. So your future is very promising. The fact that you went back to school and started classes at Nova was encouraging. The fact that you recognize the harm that you had caused early and came in and pled guilty and have been doing the most that you could do in a positive manner while you've been incarcerated are all very good signs for your future.

And I've looked carefully at your upbringing and some of the really unfortunate parts of that, and I've looked at the evaluation by the University of Virginia Forensic Clinic, and I've looked at your personal background carefully. And, as both counsel have said, my job is to look at the nature of the offense, the harm to victims, look at the need to deter you or others from committing this conduct, to look at you personally, you as a person, and combine those factors and arrive at the proper sentence. And, of course, the Sentencing Guidelines are

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something that every judge must consider as well, and those Guidelines are 51 to 60 months in this case, and they are for a good reason. The harm that you and your co-conspirators caused was very significant. The trauma for those that were at the Alfred Street Baptist church, the trauma to the ProPublica family that was targeted, and just the seriousness of the swatting language used and the position that you put law enforcement in responding to what they believed was going to be the most serious of possible situations where their own lives would be in danger from the supposed callers, all of that has caused great trauma to all of those individuals and to the community and to -- you know, there was clear racial animus here. It was disturbing to see that you had aligned yourself with Mr. Denton and co-conspirator 3 knowing that he was an Attomwaffen founder and a clear white supremacist, and I take you at your word that you recognize the seriousness of how wrong that was and that you are going to work to make sure that that never seeps into your mind again. But it just demonstrates how far out you were and how aligned you were with this group.

And so the offense is a serious one, as you have acknowledged and that's very clear from the facts, and so a sentence of time served is not appropriate, and it does not take into consideration all of the 3553 factors. And, on the other hand, a Guideline sentence, given your age, given your family history, some of the struggles you've had with your own mental

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     health, is too much time as well.
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            I'm going to sentence you to 33 months of incarceration, a
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     hundred dollar special assessment, three years of supervised
     release. I'll not impose a fine.
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           As special conditions of supervised release, I'll order
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     that you participate in a program approved by the United States
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     Probation Office for substance abuse, as well as mental health
     treatment; that you comply with the requirements of a computer
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     monitoring program as administered by the Probation Office; that
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     you not engage in spamming or e-mail bombing. I've signed the
     restitution order requiring you to pay restitution in the amount
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     of $7,560.69, and that will be payments of a hundred dollars per
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     month or as directed by the probation officer, depending on your
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     financial situation. I'll give you credit for time served
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     awaiting sentencing.
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           Ms. Mertz, do you have a designation request?
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           MS. MERTZ: Your Honor, we would ask the Court to
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     recommend either -- I think either Petersburg, if it's available,
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     or as close to Northern Virginia as possible.
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           We would -- Court's indulgence.
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           THE COURT: Yes.
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           MS. MERTZ: May I have a minute?
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            (Discussion had off the record between attorney and
     defendant.)
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           MS. MERTZ: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, we would
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     ask that the Court's judgment include a recommendation for a life
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     skills or mental health assistance while in custody so that
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     Mr. Kelley's designation will account for some of his deficits.
           THE COURT: Okay. All right. I'm sorry, you said life
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     skills and --
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           MS. MERTZ: Mental health, mental health treatment.
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           THE COURT: All right. I'm happy to make both of those
     recommendations.
 8
 9
           MS. MERTZ: Thank you, Your Honor.
10
           THE COURT: All right. Anything else in this matter?
           MS. CUELLAR: No, Your Honor.
11
12
           MS. MERTZ: No, Your Honor.
           THE COURT: All right. Thank you, counsel. Mr. Kelley,
13
14
     it's all up to you now. You're 20 years old. You have the
15
     opportunity to do whatever you want to with your life, and I'm
16
     very hopeful that you'll learn from this. To the extent that you
17
     can help other juveniles understand how harmful this is, please
18
     do so, and I wish you the best, sir.
19
           THE DEFENDANT: All right.
20
           THE COURT: We're in recess.
21
            (Proceedings adjourned at 10:50 a.m.)
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2	<u>CERTIFICATE</u>
3	<u>CERTIFICATE</u>
4	I, Scott L. Wallace, RDR-CRR, certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of
5	proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
6	/s/ Scott L. Wallace 4/1/21
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8	Scott L. Wallace, RDR, CRR Date Official Court Reporter
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